UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
MATTHEW RAYMOND,	x
Plaintiff,	
vs. 18-CV-1467	
TROY MITCHELL, et al.,	
Defendants.	x

Transcript of a Telephone Conference held on June 3, 2020, the HONORABLE ANDREW T. BAXTER, United States District Judge, Presiding.

Jodi L. Hibbard, RPR, CSR, CRR
Official United States Court Reporter
100 South Clinton Street
Syracuse, New York 13261-7367
(315) 234-8547

## APPEARANCES

For Plaintiff: EMERY CELLI LAW FIRM

Attorneys at Law 600 Fifth Avenue

10th Floor

New York, New York 10020

BY: EMMA LERNER FREEMAN, ESQ. KATHERINE R. ROSENFELD, ESQ.

For Defendants: LIPSITZ GREEN SCIME CAMBRIA, LLP

(Auburn CF dfts.) Attorneys at Law 42 Delaware Avenue

Suite 120

Buffalo, New York 14202 BY: PATRICK MACKEY, ESQ.

DIANE M. PERRI ROBERTS, ESQ.

For Defendant: MEYERS BUTH LAW GROUP

(Hoppins) Attorneys at Law 21 Princeton Place

Orchard Park, New York 14127 BY: CHERYL MEYERS BUTH, ESQ.

For Defendant: NEW YORK STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(John Doe) Syracuse Regional Office

300 S. State Street

Suite 300

Syracuse, New York 13202 BY: AIMEE COWAN, ESQ.

(The Court and Counsel all present by 1 2 telephone, 2:00 p.m.) 3 THE COURT: All right, good afternoon, this is Judge Baxter. This is Raymond versus Mitchell, 9:18-CV-1467. 4 Do we have counsel for plaintiff on the line? MS. FREEMAN: Yes, your Honor, good afternoon, this 6 7 is Emma Freeman for the plaintiff Matthew Raymond. THE COURT: All right. Do we have counsel for the 8 9 Auburn defendants? 10 MR. MACKEY: Good afternoon, your Honor, Patrick 11 Mackey with Lipsitz, Green on behalf of all defendants except 12 defendant Hoppins. 13 THE COURT: All right. 14 MS. BUTH: Good afternoon, Judge Baxter, Cheryl 15 Meyers Buth for defendant Hoppins. 16 MS. ROSENFELD: And your Honor, good afternoon, I 17 just wanted you to know that this is Katie Rosenfeld also for 18 plaintiff along with Emma Freeman. 19 THE COURT: Okay. And although she was still 20 listed on the docket as the attorney for the John Doe defendant, we advised Ms. Cowan that she doesn't need to be 21 2.2 on the line since I think, because of her conflict, she 23 wouldn't be able to stay in even if the John Doe is 24 identified. 2.5 So ten months ago, plaintiff's counsel filed a

letter motion regarding a number of discovery disputes they 1 2 had with defense counsel -- did somebody just join us? MS. PERRI ROBERTS: Diane Perri Roberts from 3 Lipsitz, Green, Scime, Cambria. 4 THE COURT: All right, so we've got -- are you waiting for Mr. Nelson Covert, Barry Nelson Covert or not? 6 7 MS. PERRI ROBERTS: No, Barry is not going to be on the call, Pat Mackey should be on the call already, though, I 8 9 think. 10 THE COURT: He is. 11 MS. COWAN: I'm here, also. 12 THE COURT: Oh, all right, do you want to stay on, 13 or --14 MS. COWAN: Nicole left it up to me, she said 15 because the John Doe is still on the docket I quess, that I 16 could listen in if I wanted to, so I'm here. 17 THE COURT: I suppose in theory your conflict might 18 not disqualify you from John Doe since you wouldn't have had 19 any communications with him but you've had communications 20 with other counsel, so anyway, I'll leave it up to you, if you want to stay on, I'll leave it up to you. 21 2.2 MS. COWAN: Okay, thanks, your Honor. 23 Okay. So ten months ago plaintiff's THE COURT: 24 counsel filed a letter motion regarding a number of discovery 2.5 disputes that they had with defense counsel who at that time

was Ms. Cowan. The letter motion is Docket Number 24.

2.2

2.5

Because of a conflict of interest that developed on the part of the AG's office, all of the defendants subsequently were appointed new counsel in November and December of last year, and I asked them to respond to plaintiff's issues regarding discovery.

After a continuance because of logistical problems related to the COVID-19 epidemic, counsel for all of the defendants other than Ms. Hoppins filed a letter brief in response to plaintiff's letter motion to compel, which is Docket Number 70. Ms. Buth, is defendant Hoppins joining in the position of the other defendants on this, or are you going to ask to be heard separately on that?

MS. BUTH: Your Honor, I didn't file a letter because I didn't think the disputes pertained to my client, she was a nurse at the facility, not an officer, and if Ms. Freeman or, you know, other plaintiff's counsel, you know, and I can't work — can't work out her previous request, then you know, we can, I assume, come back to your Honor, but I don't see that as applying to my client so I didn't file a letter motion.

THE COURT: Okay, fair enough. Bear with me, I'm just jotting a note here. Okay. So the defendants, presumably after consultation with DOCCS, have agreed to provide some discovery that was previously withheld, so it

looks like the scope of the discovery dispute has been somewhat reduced. The goal today is to try to address the remaining discovery disputes and hopefully get the litigation back on track here.

1.5

2.2

2.5

So is there any new information that has come to light after the defense response or any change in the plaintiff's position following the receipt of the defense response that we should talk about before I dive in here?

MS. FREEMAN: Yes, your Honor, this is Emma Freeman for Matthew Raymond, the plaintiff. Nothing major has changed factually, but I do think that it would be useful to talk through some of the remaining categories of documents, because certainly we're willing to compromise where it's reasonable and aren't just going to hold the line set forth in our letter as a matter of course. So if the court's amenable, I would like to make a few comments about the specific categories of documents still at issue.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. FREEMAN: Thank you. So first I'd like to address the personnel file, specifically of defendant Mitchell, and I think as a useful framing device, I want to remind the court that this is not a typical use of force or excessive force case. Defendant Mitchell is really an exceptional defendant. Since 2002, before discovery, we are already aware of seven lawsuits other than this one making

allegations of mostly excessive force and in one case sexual harassment and the fact patterns in some of those cases, as far as we can discern, are in some cases startlingly similar to the ones here. At least two other inmates have sued defendant Mitchell for assault specifically around their They've experienced punching and kicking in genital area. the groin, anus, and testicles just as Mr. Mitchell did, and even the sexual harassment trial, which defendants claim is irrelevant, contain testimony which we just disclosed with Mr. Mitchell's fixation with penises and inmates' penis size. This is a man who is a known predator, who has a pattern of behavior and a pattern of abuse of inmates. So in discussing some of these disclosure issues, you know, we would ask the court to keep in mind this really is an exceptional scenario with exceptional facts.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

So with respect to defendant Mitchell's personnel file, of course we're not seeking personal information, you know, relating to his banking information or his family or anything of the like and I'm certain that we can work with defense counsel on the boundaries of that kind of personal information. But performance evaluations are clearly relevant to the case here, which contains, among other things, a claim for negligent retention when you have an abuser like defendant Mitchell who has been beating inmates since 2002 and likely before that, performance evaluations

are certainly part of the broad scope of discovery we're entitled to.

2.2

2.5

And I would say the same, your Honor, respecting documents relating to defendant Mitchell's suspension. I don't believe this is contained in the letter but in defendants' document responses and objections, they seem to indicate that the -- the suspension wasn't related to the incident alleged in the complaint and therefore isn't relevant. We don't agree with that, your Honor. Lieutenant Mitchell was suspended without pay after a hoard of lawsuits were filed against him. We are entitled to know the basis of that suspension, partly because of the pattern of behavior that we've alleged.

And lastly, your Honor, I'd like to turn to prior complaints and charges of misconduct against Lieutenant Mitchell as well as use-of-force incidents which we see as related. Even if prior complaints and charges of misconduct don't specifically contain excessive force allegations, we are entitled to them. There's a lot of evidence, as I set forth for the court, that Lieutenant Mitchell continuously engages in sexually abusive and bullying misconduct, whether or not it involves excessive force. And under, you know, the Federal Rules of Evidence 404(b)(2), this evidence can be admissible at trial which of course isn't a criteria for discoverability, but we intend to use that evidence at trial

should the case proceed that far, to show that defendant Mitchell has a pattern in terms of the way he abuses the inmates that are purportedly in his care.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

And as for the use-of-force incidents, your Honor, it seems that the defendants' only objection to disclosing use-of-force records for defendant Mitchell is based on the way that the records are maintained, and I understand from his letter that they are not indexed by officer but only by I think clarification from the defendants on this point would be useful. You know, our understanding from other litigation, including a 2019 Third Department case, is that those documents have previously been withheld by DOCCS on the basis of state privilege because they were ostensibly produced in order to facilitate employee evaluations. And if that's true, your Honor, it can't be the case that they are not accessible by officer; otherwise, how could they be used for performance evaluation purposes? And in any case, you know, even if there were, even if the records are in fact maintained as the defendants say, because of the exceptional nature of defendant Mitchell, if ever there were a case where some additional burden were appropriate during discovery phase, we submit, your Honor, that this case is it. This is beyond a bad apple. This is truly a predator. And we need to understand why he was able to maintain his employment at DOCCS so long such that he was there long enough to abuse and harm Mr. Raymond. So I'd be happy, your Honor, to speak to any specific points that you have questions about, but those are the preliminary points I wanted to make.

2.2

2.5

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask a few questions and then I'll give defendants a chance to respond, I wasn't necessarily going to start with argument, but that's okay. So the -- I guess my sense from reading some of the papers, and I'm obviously not as deeply into this as the lawyers, was that some of the prior sexual harassment incidents or allegations involved staff as opposed to inmates. Am I wrong about that?

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, this is Patrick Mackey on behalf of Officer Mitchell. The -- assuming we're all talking about the same claim, it was a sexual harassment claim by a fellow employee, and it was pretty far back.

We're talking about 2006, 2007, where these charges were levied and at the end of the day, those charges were dismissed against Officer Mitchell. So we're talking about charges not related to use of force, we're talking about charges that happened over 10 years ago, and we're talking about charges that were ultimately dismissed against Officer Mitchell so I think there's a lot of reasons why anything related to those particular, that particular claim really isn't discoverable, at this point.

MS. FREEMAN: Your Honor, I'd respond only that as

I said, we've disclosed a good deal of testimony from that trial that happened in 2012 that buttresses our claim of defendant Mitchell's engagement in a pattern of abuse. And that specifically is the fixation with penises and penis size. A good amount of Lieutenant Mitchell's typical abuse is genitalia focused, and for that reason, the Penny Collins trial is relevant and it's certainly discoverable. The rules of civil procedure are very broad in terms of what's discoverable.

2.2

2.5

THE COURT: And what do we know, Mr. Mackey, about the reasons for the suspension of this particular defendant Mitchell?

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, with respect to Officer Mitchell's suspension, from what we've gathered so far is that the suspension is related to a matter that happened after the allegations in this case. In this case plaintiff Raymond is alleging that there was use of excessive force on September 14th of 2016. What we've been able to decipher so far is that any suspension related to Officer Mitchell happened after September 14th of 2016.

I do want to let your Honor know that we're still -- this is something we're still digging into. I have further requests into DOCCS and the Labor Relations Bureau for more information regarding suspension, so unfortunately I guess we can say we have incomplete information so far, but

you know, if we get more information regarding the suspension and, you know, we determine it's, you know, related to another event of use of excessive force and, you know, if it's within -- and I know you've read my response letter regarding where we think there should be a narrow or limited time period. So if some of this information that we still haven't gotten but we eventually should get leads to show that the suspension had something to do with excessive force and falls within that two-year period, then we're probably more inclined to say that's discoverable. But at this point from the information we have, it doesn't look like it's discoverable in our eyes just because it happened after Mr. Raymond's alleged event, and we're not even sure if it's related to use of excessive force. This is information we're still waiting for from DOCCS and the Labor Relations Bureau.

2.2

2.5

And this is probably a good point to bring this up, your Honor. We were getting information, we requested information from DOCCS, the Labor Relations Bureau, OSI, and things were moving rather smoothly when we first started, but there have been some delays in the last month or so and obviously that's related to the pandemic. So I don't think this is something we can't get, I think it's just a delay at this point, of getting this information. So once we have a further idea of what this information provides, we'll have a better idea of whether, you know, we think it falls within

that discoverable scope.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

MS. FREEMAN: Your Honor, this is Emma Freeman, a few points in response to that. It's really not relevant that Lieutenant Mitchell was suspended after he assaulted Matthew Raymond. For one thing, the suspension could have been based on conduct that happened before the assault, but in any case, it doesn't matter whether the suspension was for excessive force. What if it was for say lying to supervisors or any other issue that goes to credibility? The defendant is not in a position to make a determination about whether that is responsive and relevant to our claims. So I'm glad to hear that Mr. Mackey is working with, you know, the relevant sources to obtain additional information, but we would request that they be required to turn over whatever information is in their possession about the suspension, because no matter what the basis for it was, it impacts the case and it's certainly discoverable.

In response to what Mr. Mackey referenced about the time limitation of two years before the incident that was proposed in the letter response, again, your Honor, I would remind you that the first known incident, again, even before discovery of assault by defendant Mitchell, is in 2002. There is absolutely no basis to cabin our review of documents to a two-year period that it seems to me was arbitrarily cherrypicked from a handful of pro se cases that are

extremely different as a matter of fact than this one. We didn't put a time limit on the response, we have a negligent retention claim and because this man has been abusing inmates, we assume, for almost as long as he's been employed by DOCCS and in this case on these facts, a broad timeframe is more than appropriate.

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, there's --

THE COURT: Do we know when he started with DOCCS?

MR. MACKEY: Start date, I don't know offhand.

It's at least probably about 20 years. He retired about -- I think two years ago. So it's probably early 2000, late 1990s.

MS. FREEMAN: That's my understanding.

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, again --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

1.5

2.2

2.5

MR. MACKEY: Well, I just wanted to touch on a couple of things. I mean there is — obviously you've reviewed the letter, but there is a lot of legal authority allowing limitations of this type of discovery, one of them being that only, only prior complaints related to similar actions, similar complaints of use of excessive force really should be the only type of prior complaints that are discoverable. And then the use of a time limitation is also quite common and we've cited several cases to that. Two years has been used. There's a case where one year has been

used, there's a case that three years has been used. So we're looking at a time period, you know, one, two, three years, may be considered reasonable. To say they should be getting documents from 2000 or 2002, we're talking about a 16-year span up to the date he retired. That's when we're getting rather -- or we're in the unreasonable stage. You know, if a claim of use of force in 2004, whether it's excessive -- claimed excessive or not, really is irrelevant to what happened, what allegedly happened in 2016. So I think it's reasonable for both of those limitations to be applied -- the time limit, and also the type of complaints that may have been levied against Officer Mitchell.

2.2

2.5

That and, you know, I understand that, you know, to go back to the request for the personnel file, I think it was submitted as a blanket request and that's the basis of our objection. You know, but we're still in the process of reviewing personnel files for Mr. Mitchell and the other defendants, and if there's information in those files that are discoverable, we will turn those over. But we're not just going to turn over an entire personnel file that contains a lot of information that's entirely irrelevant to this case.

And then with respect, the issue of whether these documents are indexed or how they're indexed, it's pretty clear, I've been in contact with DOCCS, they've informed me

that any request for grievances in the past that named Officer Mitchell or any other defendant, these type of complaints or use of force where the name Officer Mitchell and the other defendants was in the document, that's not indexed by officers' names, it's indexed by the name of the inmate that was identified in those papers. So it would be quite the burden, and again, there's case law that supports this, unduly burdensome to require DOCCS to go through every single use-of-force report or every single grievance that was ever filed at the Auburn facility for the span of these --Officer Mitchell's and the other defendants' career, and even for a limited two-year period, because now we're talking about tens of thousands of pages of documents that they would have to go through to try to find these individuals' names. And this is for information that's not even directly related to the allegations of September 14th of 2016. This is all just for peripheral information, which you know, is probably inadmissible at the end of the day. But to go through this full -- to go through, having to go through all these tens of thousands of pages of documents for information that's not even directly related to the case is rather burdensome and unfair to my clients and DOCCS.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

I guess the other thing was -- well, I guess that's probably the main issues I wanted to hit upon.

THE COURT: All right. Let me broach one more

subject and it doesn't sound like Ms. Cowan dropped off so you may be the most knowledgeable about this, but Mr. Mackey, obviously you can respond to it if you know. There — there is a office or a section of DOCCS called the office of labor relations, which as I understand it from prior cases maintains files by employee that would include incidents of prior misconduct, at least to the extent that it resulted in being — it was sustained and resulted in discipline. I don't know, and if Mr. Mackey or Ms. Cowan know, I'd be interested in learning whether those files from the office of labor relations might include allegations against a specific officer even if they did not result in discipline but resulted in some sort of an investigation.

1.5

2.2

2.5

MR. MACKEY: That, I'm not too sure of, your Honor. We have been in contact with the Labor Relations Bureau, that is the office we're still waiting on some further information from. From what I understand is they would have information like you mentioned, your Honor, about any type of discipline that was levied against an officer, any type of, you know, suspension or leave, anything like that would show up in these files, it's essentially the personnel files. Whether that, personnel files would have information related to complaints and charges that essentially went nowhere or were unfounded, I'm not a hundred percent sure, but through my conversations with DOCCS and the Labor Relations Bureau, I

would think not. I don't think that type of information would be included in the files that it maintains. It really would just maintain any type of documents or records related to suspensions and discipline and things that were found against the officer.

THE COURT: Ms. Cowan, if you're out there, anything you want to add to that?

2.2

2.5

MS. COWAN: Not really, your Honor, I don't know the answer to that question but I do know that it won't include something like a copy of all grievances filed against that officer. I know it doesn't include that. I'm not entirely sure if there was some sort of investigation done that resulted in no disciplinary action, I don't know if they have those files or not. But I'm sure that BLR could help in that regard.

THE COURT: All right. So I guess I was trying to get a sense of whether it was like OSI or the Office of Special Investigations or the IG's office that would have files on cases they investigated even if the -- it was not, the complaint was not sustained. So okay.

Ms. Freeman, anything else you need to say?

MS. ROSENFELD: Judge, this is Katie Rosenfeld, it seems like --

THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry, I'm sorry, I picked the wrong name.

MS. ROSENFELD: No, no, you picked the right

2.2

2.5

MS. FREEMAN: I'm so sorry, your Honor, I was speaking on mute, and I apologize. Thank you for picking up, Katie.

THE COURT: Okay, either of you can speak, I didn't mean to single out you, Ms. Freeman, I just picked the wrong name off the docket sheet.

MS. FREEMAN: No, I apologize and I'm sorry for muting myself. I did want to say a few things specifically about the use-of-force incident. You know, if Mr. Mackey is going to maintain the position that the records are only indexed by inmate, we I think would appreciate an affidavit of recordkeeping, particularly in light of the Third Department case that I mentioned suggesting that the records are created for a purpose that it couldn't possibly be used for if they were indexed as Mr. Mackey suggests. Certainly we have no interest in, you know, asking DOCCS to burden itself for no reason, but again, under the really extraordinary facts of this case, we can't be deprived of information about use-of-force documents relating to Lieutenant Mitchell without a really good reason. And any additional burden we would submit, again, is justified.

On the time limit, your Honor, again, the fact that other more run-of-the-mill excessive force cases have used

one-, two-, or three-year timeframe is immaterial to this case and I haven't heard anything from Mr. Mackey or anything of the defendants other than a general sense of, well, I don't really want to look back that far as to why we're not entitled to documents in the beginning of Lieutenant Mitchell's employment given that, without the benefit of discovery, proffered information about seven other lawsuits beginning with an incident in 2002. Those are relevant. They go to a pattern which is an argument that we've been making from the beginning of this case, and they are plainly discoverable.

2.2

2.5

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, just one quick comment. The cases that we've cited does show that, you know, documents or records related to a pattern are discoverable to a point. They're discoverable to show a pattern and really a pattern that can only be established when it's limited to a short time period, so it goes back to our original argument is that, you know, these type of requests are allowed, but there should be a time limit to it and a reasonable time limit. You know, we said two years is fair, we got that number because we saw cases that said one year and we saw cases that said three years, so two years is, you know, more with — well within the reason of what courts have found in the past.

THE COURT: Okay. So let me, let me start by

making sure we've -- the areas of dispute that I think were resolved have in fact been resolved. So did we gain somebody or lose somebody there? Did somebody new sign on? Okay, maybe Ms. Cowan ran for her life, I don't know. All right.

So as I understand it, plaintiff's medical records, the use-of-force packet for the September 14th, 2016 incident, the chronological history display, and inmate disciplinary history have already been disclosed. Am I right about that?

MR. MACKEY: Yes.

2.2

2.5

THE COURT: Okay. And the defendants have now agreed to produce the plaintiff's legal file and rap sheet from DOCCS?

MR. MACKEY: Those have been produced.

THE COURT: Okay. So from the plaintiff's perspective, are there any remaining issues with respect to those documents that I just ticked through?

MS. FREEMAN: No, your Honor, we received a large production from the defendants on the 22nd, and while I haven't been able to verify that the documents are all contained, I assume that they are and we can raise any issues I'm sure offline if they come up but I think those documents are all set.

THE COURT: Okay. So the next issue, the DOCCS OSI investigation relating to this incident again from 9/14/2016

has now apparently been finalized and the defendants have agreed to produce the final investigative report subject to the terms of the protective order. In my experience, the final investigative reports from OSI tend to be relatively concise summaries, and DOCCS may not, at least at first, in the first instance disclose supporting investigative materials including investigative reports. So can you clarify, Mr. Mackey, what DOCCS is prepared to turn over in connection with this particular investigation? Are we just talking about the final report or are there other supporting materials that you are, or have disclosed or are going to disclose?

2.2

2.5

MR. MACKEY: What we received from the OSI was their final investigative report which was, which had attached to it, you know, the underlying documents, use of force related to this incident and inmate misbehavior report related to this incident, any memos prepared at the Auburn facility related to that incident. And that's what we turned over. We haven't, and I can double check this, but I don't believe we withheld anything that we got from OSI. We essentially turned over to plaintiff what we got from OSI which was the final investigative report.

THE COURT: But not necessarily witness interviews?

MR. MACKEY: That -- no, there was no witness interviews related to the report. But we didn't get it. We

didn't receive anything like that.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I mean, I think it is a good starting point for the plaintiffs to see the final report. That may trigger follow-up requests for supporting information, and while I'm certainly not going to prejudge this, I might -- it would be reasonable to expect that I might eventually order disclosure of reports of interviews to the extent they relate to the named parties in this action to the extent they exist, and I know, you know, to a certain extent, the use-of-force reports, you know, are maybe what OSI relies upon but I think in some instances they go back and re-interview witnesses and typically the results of that will be summarized in the final investigative report but not necessarily. So, you know, again, I'll let the plaintiffs review the report and, you know, to the extent there are follow-up requests that you can't work out with counsel and with DOCCS, then I can get -- I can get back involved, but again, you know, to the extent there may be interview reports of the named parties, I think that might be -- that might be fair game as well to the extent they exist and haven't been turned over.

The other thing I would mention is that it is not uncommon for DOCCS to redact certain information from an investigative report such as the names of other inmates who might have provided information or might have been witnesses.

That can interfere with a plaintiff's efforts to identify potential nonparty witnesses or inmate witnesses, and so that may be a subject of some further discussions, and you know, while I, while I think, you know, I think there are issues of inmate privacy and institutional security that provide some basis for redactions, you know, to the extent the materials suggest a real promising potential witness, we can discuss whether that witness name or that inmate name needs to be disclosed.

2.2

2.5

The plaintiffs have also asked for the results of any investigation by the Department of Justice with respect to the September 14th, 2016 incident, and the defendants assert that they are not in possession or control of such documents so I guess I need to ask Mr. Mackey, does that just mean you didn't get one from DOCCS or does that mean there isn't one or that DOCCS doesn't have one?

MR. MACKEY: We did not receive anything from DOCCS regarding a Department of Justice investigation. Whether one exists or not, I couldn't tell you either way, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I have, again, a recent experience with another OSI investigation at Auburn for which there was a parallel Department of Justice investigation and there was a separate OSI final investigative report on the Department of Justice investigation. So I think, Mr. Mackey, it is worth inquiring. I don't know, Ms. Rosenfeld or

Ms. Freeman, whether you have some concrete information that there was a parallel investigation or not involving the feds?

2.2

2.5

MS. FREEMAN: We do, that's our understanding, your Honor. Obviously we don't know much more than that, but we made the request not as a, you know, fishing expedition but because we have a basis to think there was a parallel investigation, yes.

THE COURT: The case I worked on involved a particular correction officer who was accused of planting weapons on inmates and it's a case Ms. Cowan handled and as I say, there were two investigative reports so I think,

Mr. Mackey, you may need to follow up with OSI and inquire whether there was a separate investigation, whether it was a joint investigation with OSI and whether there's a report from that, just so that we can, you know, address whether there's something in that that is fairly discoverable.

MR. MACKEY: I can do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So then from plaintiff's perspective, you know, with those kind of open-ended issues there, is there anything else we need to talk about in terms of the OSI documents?

MS. FREEMAN: No, your Honor, I think your approach is the right one, that we will certainly raise any issues with defendants in the first instance once we've had a look at the final report that was produced.

THE COURT: Okay. And I -- Jodi's probably got your name or your voices by now, but that was Ms. Freeman, yes?

2.2

2.5

MS. FREEMAN: Yes, I apologize, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So the primary area of dispute involves the discoverability of personnel and disciplinary documents relating to the named defendants. Let me start by briefly putting a little bit of the applicable law on the record here since I'm going to rely on the record of this proceeding rather than write on it.

As with any discovery issue, I think the extent to which personnel and disciplinary records of law enforcement and correctional personnel are discoverable, turns largely on the concept of proportionality, which requires the court to balance the importance of the discovery in resolving material issues in the litigation against the burden or expense of production. That standard, of course, is established in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1). The New York Civil Rights Law Section 50-a establishes certain limitations on the disclosure of confidential law enforcement personnel records under state law. While the federal cases indicate that that privilege is entitled to some consideration in connection with discovery issues in civil rights cases, it is -- the New York privilege is not controlling in federal civil rights actions. That's established by, among other

cases, Mercado v. Division of New York State Police, 989

F.Supp. 521 at 522, a Southern District of New York case from 1998.

2.2

2.5

I'm quoting from now from another case, "In a civil rights action against the police, police internal investigations files are discoverable when they involve allegations of similar misconduct. It is 'the prevailing practice' of courts in the Second Circuit 'to limit discovery of a defendant's disciplinary history to complaints, whether substantiated or not, about conduct similar to the conduct alleged in the complaint.'" That's from Session v.

Rodriguez, a District of Connecticut case from June 4, 2008, reported at 2008 WL 2338123, at \*2, which in turn cites other authorities including Gibbs v. City of New York, Eastern District of New York case from February 4th, 2008, which in turn collects other cases.

I would also reference a case I think cited in this case, Simcoe v. Gray, 2012 WL 104 -- 1044505, at \*3, a Western District of New York case from March 28th, 2012, which held, and I'm quoting, "Prior complaints made against the defendants, whether substantiated or not, are discoverable in Section 1983 civil rights actions so long as the complaints are similar to the constitutional violations alleged in the complaint or are relevant to the defendant's truth or veracity."

The claim in this civil rights case is one of excessive force, and the issue is whether the defendants' conduct here also blends into issues of sexual harassment or bullying, and plaintiff's counsel has illuminated that a little bit for me in terms of discussing some of the prior incidents here. So you know, while I buy into the line of authority which says that you shouldn't necessarily open discovery to all sorts of prior misconduct if they're unrelated to the constitutional violations alleged in the particular action, I recognize the need to consider broadening the category a little bit, and I'll get specific in a little bit.

2.2

2.5

There seems to be extensive documentation of at least defendant Mitchell's prior alleged involvement both in excessive force issues and sexual harassment issues from a number of lawsuits. I think plaintiff's counsel has emphasized that but I think that kind of cuts both ways in the sense of, you know, proportionality I think allows me to consider whether there is ample evidence already available to one side to support their position that there's been a pattern of misconduct which might, you know, argue for not necessarily going back as far to pile on with other incidents that perhaps were less compelling and did not result in lawsuits or investigations or discipline. But you know, I do think I need to draw a bracket around the types of misconduct

involved based on the issues of proportionality so we don't get too far afield and, at least with respect to defendant Mitchell, there seems to be a lot of material available for plaintiff's counsel to work with.

2.2

2.5

I think, I take Mr. Mackey's point that there is a lot of material in personnel records which are not particularly relevant to the particular misconduct alleged in this case or the credibility of the employee, and that many personnel records are sensitive and confidential. I do, however, see some reason to consider disclosure of performance appraisal forms, you know, particularly in light of the fact that there is, you know, there is a claim of negligent supervision or retention at least with respect to defendant Mitchell.

And the -- with respect to his suspension, as I will discuss in a minute, the fact that it happened after this incident I don't think is controlling but there may be some further investigation required to get into whether or not the suspension was sufficiently related, or the misconduct leading to the suspension was significantly related to the alleged misconduct or constitutional violations in this case.

The burden of production of records that might relate to the unreasonable use of force against inmates or sexual harassment involving inmates is going to vary with the

type of records. As defendants point out and as I think I understand from handling prior discovery disputes in DOCCS cases, use-of-force reports and inmate grievances are not filed or indexed by the officer involved but by inmate so trying to find records that relate only to a particular officer is extremely time consuming and burdensome for DOCCS. I think there are cases, particularly from the Western District of New York, that say that DOCCS cannot avoid the discovery of relevant grievances and use-of-force reports based on self-imposed logistical burdens in finding and producing such documents relating to a particular officer. But there are other cases, including some cited in the defense brief at page 3, that have not ignored the burden that DOCCS would face from searching records systems geared toward management of its inmates for information about a particular DOCCS employee. And you know, again, plaintiffs have raised some issues as to whether sort of the common understanding of what is and isn't readily available from the records of grievances and use-of-force reports may be something that we need to confirm, but I do, you know, think I have to consider the burden of production in making the proportionality analysis.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

I do think there are more readily available sources of documents that will tend to be more probative of whether a DOCCS employee has engaged in a pattern of similar misconduct

in the past. One source that we've mentioned would be the files of the DOCCS Office of Special Investigations or OSI which was formerly called the Inspector General's office or the IG. While the vast majority of inmate grievances are found to be without merit and are unlikely to produce useful evidence, an incident that has escalated to an OSI or an IG investigation I think is much more likely to have merit and to be relevant in trying to establish pattern evidence under Rule of Evidence 404(b). Also, the DOCCS office of labor relations, which we've also discussed, maintains files by employees which would reflect any discipline imposed on a correctional officer based on sustained allegations of misconduct, and may also contain complaints of misconduct that did not ultimately result in the imposition of discipline but were considered and investigated, although that is a little unclear.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

So I am going to order the defendants, with the cooperation of DOCCS, to produce the following categories of documents for each named defendant during a timeframe which I will discuss in a minute.

The first would be any reports or other records relating to allegations involving the use of excessive or unreasonable force or sexual harassments involving inmates, and I'm emphasizing that to say I'm -- I've concluded that sexual harassments of coemployees is going to be a different

kettle of fish that is less relevant that I'm not ordering produced.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

And the second category of documents would involve making false claims or allegations or providing false statements or testimony. And all — both categories of records to the extent they are maintained in the files of the DOCCS office of labor relations for that defendant.

Now, as I say, it may be that such records will not be found in the office of labor relations files unless the allegations were determined to be founded and resulted in discipline; however, records relating to any such allegations that are maintained in the office of the files of -- I'm sorry, in the files of the office of labor relations should be disclosed even if the allegations were ultimately not found to be substantiated. The fact that the allegations resulted in a disciplinary investigation of the officer would make it sufficiently relevant to be discoverable. Also the plaintiffs should, for each named defendant, be provided with any reports or other records of any investigations by DOCCS, OSI, or IG relating to the incident on September 14th, 2016, which has already been produced. But also any other investigation of claims, again, involving the use of excessive or unreasonable force or sexual harassment on inmates and/or making false claims or allegations or providing false statements or testimony. These records

should be disclosed whether or not the OSI or IG ultimately determined whether the allegations were substantiated.

2.2

2.5

Finally, the defendants shall produce in discovery any personnel or disciplinary records to the extent that defendants are going to rely on them in defending this action.

So now DOCCS will be given some leeway, at least initially, in redacting limited information from any such documents that raise privacy or security concerns, and again, I think I suggested that earlier this primarily relates to the names of other inmates, but plaintiff's counsel may later address any concerns about such redactions if, for example, it prevents access to a promising potential inmate witness.

With respect to timeframe, defense counsel cites several cases which reflect the fact that applying the rule of proportionality in discovery often results in limiting the timeframe for which discovery of evidence or other misconduct or constitutional violations is limited.

In the case of defendant Mitchell, because he is the primary alleged wrongdoer and appears to have an alarming disciplinary history, I am going to make that timeframe broader for him than I am for the other defendants for which there does not seem to be such evidence of prior misconduct. I would note that, contrary to defense counsel's brief, there is case authority for the proposition that similar misconduct

after an alleged civil rights violation may be sufficiently relevant to be discoverable. For that I would gite Barrett v. City of New York, Eastern District of New York case from 2006, reported at 237 F.R.D. 39 at 41, which held that documents and information relating to investigations that postdate the filing of the current action could be relevant in the civil rights case and should be disclosed. holding in Wisniewski v. Claflin, Eastern District of New York case from April 16, 2007, reported at 2007 WL 1120464, at \*3. So for defendant Mitchell, I'm going to order production of the categories of documents that I've previously discussed from the beginning of 2014 through the end of 2017, a period of four years. And again, in light of -- you know, I understand that the lawsuit suggests the the pattern of conduct going back further, and I think based on the volume of evidence that the plaintiff's counsel has from the litigation, the prior lawsuits, a four-year period bracketing the incident here should provide ample evidence of pattern evidence. I'm not ruling out consideration of expanding that period after they've reviewed what they get for that four-year period on top of what they find in the records of litigation, but I think that that is, under the principles of proportionality, a reasonable timeframe.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

For the other named defendants who, again, there seems to be less of a track record of prior misconduct,

relevant misconduct, I will narrow the timeframe from September 2014 through and including September 2017, a period of three years bracketing the incident.

2.2

2.5

All right, does anybody need any clarification or have any questions with respect to my rulings with respect to the personnel and disciplinary records before we move on?

MS. FREEMAN: Your Honor, this is --

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor -- go ahead.

MS. FREEMAN: Thank you, Pat. This is Emma Freeman for the plaintiff. I did want to clarify whether your ruling with respect to disciplinary records includes suspension-related documents that I understand Mr. Mackey is still in the process of obtaining.

THE COURT: Yeah, so I guess the one thing I will say about that is I think if the suspension implicates the categories of prior misconduct that I've outlined both on unreasonable and excessive force and sexual harassment of inmates, that information should be disclosed even if it was more than — if it was after the end of 2017. So that I would probably, the only change I would make with respect to that would be to expand the period for the evidence of the reasons for suspension beyond 2017, if they involve sufficiently similar types of misconduct, and I would do that because I think it would be relevant to DOCCS' failure to suspend or terminate defendant Mitchell earlier if the

ultimate grounds for the suspension were similar to prior incidents of misconduct that occurred. So that's a good question, and it does -- did warrant a little clarification. MS. FREEMAN: Thank you, your Honor. Just one follow-up. You just listed again excessive and unreasonable force and sexual harassment. If the suspension were related to the other category you listed, false claims or false testimony, would that also be produced? THE COURT: Yes, correct. MS. FREEMAN: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Mackey? MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, I did have a quick question. Could you clarify the period of time for Officer Mitchell, what was the dates again?

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

THE COURT: Beginning of 2014 to the end of 2017. So four years.

MR. MACKEY: Okay, that's what I wrote down, okay, thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. So the one remaining area of dispute if I've got my information straight relates to the request for information about the location of stationary cameras in various areas of the Auburn facility, including the medical unit, infirmary corridors, and the SHU. Is that still a bone of contention between the parties or have you worked that out as well?

MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, we haven't had any discussions regarding that since we submitted the letter so I believe, without putting words in Emma's mouth, that is still an issue.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

MS. FREEMAN: It is still an issue, your Honor, but it might be helpful if I could say a word or two, because we are happy to narrow the request somewhat. We don't need to pursue information about the location of cameras anywhere throughout the facility. But in their recent production, defendants did give us a video which I haven't yet received for technological reasons that I understand shows plaintiff being escorted back to the Auburn facility from his time at the Auburn Community Hospital and I know that Pat will correct me if that's an inaccurate statement. And so in light of the fact that that video from September of 2016 was preserved and has appropriately been produced, the information that we really need about videos and video cameras is the presence or absence of a camera in the room where the assault occurred, and the presence or absence of cameras in the hallway immediately outside of that room. we, insofar as the defendants don't agree to produce that information and certainly any video if it exists, then we still do have a dispute, but we are happy to narrow the request to just those two areas.

THE COURT: All right. That sounds pretty close,

Mr. Mackey, to what you were at least willing to explore if I'm correct.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

MR. MACKEY: What -- I quess what our main concern was that, and maybe this has been alleviated by what Ms. Freeman just said, was essentially providing a layout of where all the cameras are and where they aren't, because then we're basically giving the blueprints of the facility security wise and obviously that would cause a major issue, security issue within the facility. I'm not even sure what the issue of location, whether there were cameras in the -well, let me back up. One is, my clients don't even -- there wasn't even any type of use of force that even led to a preparing of a use-of-force document, so for them, this use of force that Mr. Raymond is claiming happened is fiction, it never really happened, so I'm not quite sure what room Ms. Freeman may be referring to or what hallways Ms. Freeman may be referring to because there was no event that happened once Mr. Raymond returned to the Auburn facility. So I guess that kind of muddies up the issue because we don't even know what room they may be referring to.

THE COURT: I think they're talking about, I think it was described as the medical unit emergency treatment room, which is where he alleges he was assaulted, and I think Ms. Freeman has added to that the, I would say the immediate adjacent corridors, and I, I think she's basically asking,

you know, absence or presence of cameras in those areas, and I think the understanding is there probably weren't any.

2.2

2.5

MR. MACKEY: Well, I guess maybe the way to cut to the chase, your Honor, is that we can ask DOCCS if there's any footage from that particular day of those locations. I don't think we really need to get into documentation of whether cameras exist there or not, but we --

THE COURT: I don't think we're talking -- we're talking about back in 2016, which presumably wouldn't necessarily tell you where they are now, so it seems to me a reasonable request for DOCCS, and this can be through witnesses I suppose if the defendants know this but they may not, but you know, basically, they're looking for the answer, was there camera coverage in the medical unit emergency treatment room in September 2016 or in the immediate adjacent corridors. Yes or no.

MS. FREEMAN: That's correct, your Honor, as to the framing of the question, and I just add that the final OSI investigation report that was just produced to us makes clear that Mr. Raymond was taken to the medical wing of Auburn when he returned from the hospital. So I understand Mr. Mackey and his clients' position that there was no use of force, but certainly we are entitled to know not just whether or not there were cameras, but if there were, whether there is actually camera footage, even if it's no longer been

preserved for whatever reason.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

1.5

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

2.5

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean I -- I think that is something that would typically be ordered in an excessive force case. You know, I get the security concerns about a map of where everything is in the facility, I think where they put cameras has evolved over time so whether there were or were not cameras now three-and-a-half years ago I don't think really raises a serious security concern. And I would almost bet that even if there were cameras, there's not going to be any footage around unless there was some preservation request. I would say that the escort videos are typically a handheld camera and my sense is that the preservation of those and the preservation of stationary video cameras are kind of a whole different critter. But all right. So, and I -- and again, I don't know where you're, who you're going to get that from, that might end up being an affidavit from the assistant superintendent for security or something like that, but I think that's, that's what you need to produce.

And I guess the other loose end that I forgot about is Ms. Freeman I think requested a confirmation about the lack of cross-referencing of use-of-force reports and grievances by DOCCS employee, which as I say, is the common understanding of people who handle these types of cases, but she's found information to suggest maybe that's not the case. My guess, Ms. Freeman, is what they're suggesting is, you

know, to the extent it ends up in the office of labor relations files, it might be — it might be by officer but I think that's another area where some sort of an affidavit from, if not a party, somebody at DOCCS would be appropriate. And I get, you know, Mr. Mackey, that you are not an AG and that complicates coordination with DOCCS but it sounds like you've actually managed to get a foothold into that bureaucracy, so usually when you have an order from me, that will help you get what you need.

2.2

2.5

MS. ROSENFELD: Your Honor -- oh, I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you, this is Katie Rosenfeld, just had one more thing I wanted to ask but I didn't mean to interrupt you.

THE COURT: No, I'm done, go ahead.

MS. ROSENFELD: Okay. So at the risk of trying your Honor's patience, I just, while you were speaking I just wanted to go back to one item in your earlier ruling about the production limits. You know, I certainly understand the court's decision about the timeframe for Lieutenant Mitchell being four years and for the others being three years and the kind of trying to, you know, appropriately allocate burden in terms of proportionality. I wanted to ask the court if you might make an exception with respect to timeframe to two —two known incidents that are outside of that timeframe but for whom, because we know the name of the inmate involved,

there would be no burden associated with the production of 1 the OSI files or the BLS files relating to those two, and 2 3 those would be Dino Caroselli from 2002 who was paid \$55,000 for an assault involving broken hand, ankles, teeth, loose 4 teeth and a nose, and then in 2008, Richie Thomas who alleged that Lieutenant Mitchell assaulted him while he was 6 7 handcuffed just as Mr. Raymond's assault and was paid \$20,000 to settle his case. So those two files are outside the 8 9 timeframe that your Honor referenced, but as your Honor 10 noted, OSI files may sometimes contain summaries or other 11 information related to that person, and so by pulling two 12 more files that are outside that time period based on those 13 two specific people, I think it could be very fruitful for us 14 with relatively little additional burden to the defendants. 1.5 THE COURT: So you're looking for the OSI 16 investigation reports for those two? 17 MS. ROSENFELD: Exactly, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: What do you have from the litigation 19 with respect to those two incidents? 20 Just the complaint, your Honor. MS. ROSENFELD: 21 THE COURT: And then it settled? 2.2 MS. ROSENFELD: Correct. 23 MR. MACKEY: Your Honor, I guess I would just go 24 back to the argument that we're talking about 2002 and 2008, 2.5 and if plaintiff is looking to develop a pattern of behavior,

a pattern is usually, as the courts have ruled in numerous cases, the pattern's usually what happens within a relatively small time period and you know, we've discussed one year, two year, three year. But if we're talking about 2002 which is 16 -- 14 years before the alleged event and 2008 which is eight years before the alleged event, I don't really think that lends or leads towards establishing a pattern and I think it just -- it's a little too far back, at least with the 2002 case, way far back, in that it's beyond what is usually done by the courts in allowing certain discoverable -- documents to be discoverable when it's closely related in time lines.

2.2

2.5

MS. ROSENFELD: And I appreciate that and the reason that I raise it, your Honor and Mr. Mackey, is that there are both issues of negligent retention and with the superintendent of the facility having very long-standing knowledge of Mr. Mitchell's problems, including these two specific incidents, and then balancing the issue of burden in retrieving and locating things. And so I think where OSI is already going to be asked to do a search for these four years, giving them the two additional names of these very specific incidents and asking for two more files is really not burdensome, but again, these files may contain information and are likely to contain information regarding who at the facility even back then, which may include

Superintendent Graham, was aware of these incidents and knew about them, and also additional information about Lieutenant Mitchell therein.

THE COURT: Okay.

2.2

2.5

MR. MACKEY: Burdensome argument, your Honor, it's also a relevance argument just because of the great span of time.

THE COURT: Right, and I guess what I'm going to do is I'm going to punt on that request and let's see what the discovery I've ordered produces to you in terms of a pattern and if, you know, if you conclude that there's some serious hole in that that one or more of these cases would fill, then I'll consider that. I mean, you know, part of the issue of proportionality is providing you with a reasonable opportunity to develop the available evidence to, you know, to make your case, and seems to me you're going to have plenty, but after you've collected what I've ordered, I won't preclude you from coming back and raising that issue again.

MS. ROSENFELD: Thank you, your Honor, we'll do as you advise of course. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. So are there any outstanding discovery issues that I have missed?

MS. FREEMAN: Not from plaintiff's end, your Honor, this is Emma Freeman.

MR. MACKEY: I don't believe so, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, so Mr. Mackey, it sounds like it's a little unclear to you how long it's going to take you to produce this stuff and I understand you're somewhat at the mercy of DOCCS who is right now somewhat at the mercy of an epidemic.

MR. MACKEY: Right.

2.2

2.5

THE COURT: So I think the thing to do is to give you a couple three weeks to get back in touch with your client and communicate what I've ordered and get a ballpark from them as to timeframe and then we can revise the schedule. Right now the fact discovery deadline is going to be expiring on August 10th and seems pretty clear that's going to need to be extended but seems to make sense to give you a couple three weeks to, you know, get a better sense of what you can accomplish and in what timeframe before we bump out the schedule. And then — go ahead.

MR. MACKEY: I was going to say, your Honor, I will definitely contact my contact person at DOCCS who has been essentially the middleman between my communications with the Labor Relations Bureau and OSI. It's tough to get from them a response as to how long it will take but I'll let them know that you specifically mentioned that and maybe that helps in getting them to give me more of a concrete answer as to when I can expect to get these documents. I mentioned earlier that we're still waiting on a few and it's probably been

close to a month already since we initially asked for them so — probably more than that, actually, now we're in June, but I'll try my best to, you know, lean on them to get it to us as soon as they can.

THE COURT: Okay. And what -- so what I will do is I will put my specific rulings in an order and that will give you something to flash in front of DOCCS, hopefully will help you get their attention. I'll look for a status report from you by June 25th, and you know, whatever -- wherever you are at that point, let me know and if -- to the extent you've got enough information that the parties can agree to an extension of the schedule, you can put a proposed schedule in the status report.

MR. MACKEY: Okay.

2.2

2.5

THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else we need to discuss this afternoon?

MS. FREEMAN: Not from plaintiffs, your Honor.

MR. MACKEY: I don't believe so.

THE COURT: Ms. Buth, anything from you?

(No response.)

THE COURT: Oh, she may be the one who signed off. Okay. All right. So we'll look for that status report on June 25th and we'll go from there in terms of revising the schedule and perhaps setting up a follow-up conference. All right. Everybody --

1	MR. MACKEY: Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	MR. MACKEY: One quick question. Like you said, it
4	would be helpful for me to flash an order requiring the
5	disclosure of the documents you mentioned earlier, it would
6	help me in getting the documents from DOCCS and OSI and Labor
7	Relations Bureau. When do you think that order would become
8	available for me to use to get the process moving?
9	THE COURT: Tomorrow at the latest.
10	MR. MACKEY: Okay. That will work.
11	THE COURT: Okay? Okay. All right. Thanks,
12	everybody.
13	(Proceedings Adjourned, 3:12 p.m.)
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
2	
3	
4	I, JODI L. HIBBARD, RPR, CRR, CSR, Federal
5	Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the
6	United States District Court for the Northern
7	District of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that
8	pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States
9	Code, that the foregoing is a true and correct
10	transcript of the stenographically reported
11	proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and
12	that the transcript page format is in conformance
13	with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of
14	the United States.
15	
16	Dated this 12th day of September, 2020.
17	
18	
19	/S/ JODI L. HIBBARD
20	JODI L. HIBBARD, RPR, CRR, CSR Official U.S. Court Reporter
21	official o.o. coard Reporter
22	
23	
24	
25	